

The Daily New Mexican

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 14.

It seems that the Bushnell-Kurtz-McKisson gang in Ohio has no use for the Republican party, except to hold office through it and then betray it.

Mr. Richard Croker, of New York, and Mr. Wm. Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, are at odds. When Croker meets Bryan, then comes the tug of war.

In Ohio just now the names of Benedict Arnold, Judas Iscariot and a few more of the ilk are being coupled with those of Bushnell, Kurtz, McKisson and the rest of the gang.

The Florida orange crop has again been injured by a severe frost. This comes to pass regularly every year and means higher prices for Florida oranges, if people will pay such.

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly is to marry a pretty girl, 21 years of age, and who acted as his stenographer and typewriter. Mr. Donnelly is too old to throw a good thing over his shoulder, when he can have it for the asking.

The collector of Dona Ana county, J. H. Schanblin, makes a right good showing as to tax collections for the year 1896 out of \$63,596 as collectible on the tax rolls, up to January 1 of this year, he has collected \$48,333, or about 77 per cent.

EX-SENATOR TAYLOR has been appointed postmaster at Denver. A graceful and kind act on the part of this administration as the ex-senator certainly deserves well of the people of Colorado and of the Republicans of the state.

During the year 1897 there was collected of the 1896 tax levies in Socorro county the sum of \$10,012, of which amount the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway paid \$19,707 or a little over 40 per cent. The Santa Fe railway seems to be a pretty good taxpayer after all.

AND now if the orders governing the civil service were modified, the people would rejoice at such modification, specially were all official positions of a fiduciary and confidential character, such as deputy collectors, cashiers, customs officers, chief clerks, heads of bureaus, etc., taken out of the classified category.

The tax roll for Bernalillo county for the year 1896 amounted to \$194,081. Up to January 1 of the present year there was collected of this amount \$71,310 or a little over 40 per cent of the money shown on the last list to be collected. It is therefore not to be wondered at that there are deficits in the territorial and in the county treasuries.

GREAT is American diplomacy in Europe, especially where the wives and daughters of our ambassadors and other high-toned folk are concerned. At a recent reception in Rome at the Quirinal, the wife of the American ambassador wore diamonds rivaling those of the queen and no woman in the diplomatic corps was as "brilliantly gowned" as the aforesaid wife. How these American wives swim, to be sure.

The insurance companies, doing business in this territory, must hustle if they would comply with the law enacted at the last session of the territorial legislative assembly, providing that every insurance company doing business in New Mexico shall deposit security to the amount of \$10,000 with the territorial treasurer, either in bonds of the territory or counties or real estate security or mortgage thereon. Treasurer Eldred will do well to exact a rigid compliance with the law in every particular. It is about time, that it was understood, that the laws of New Mexico are made to be obeyed, and not to be broken with impunity.

Continue the Experiments.

During the spring and summer of 1897 numerous experiments were made in the Santa Fe and Espanola valleys with sugar beets. Those experiments, as shown by the analyses made from samples sent to the Agricultural college, were eminently satisfactory. The adaptability of the soil and climate of the localities named was demonstrated by the high percentage of sugar contained in the beets, and the advisability of the farmers of those valleys engaging in beet culture was settled beyond a doubt, but the matter should not be allowed to drop with those attainments.

Seed time is again approaching, and the experimenters of last year should continue the work. The experience gained will prove of incalculable benefit in growing the second crop, and the coming year ought to see an increase in

both the percentage of sugar and yield per acre. By comparing methods of cultivation and irrigation used the past seasons, the growers can be of mutual benefit; the quality of soil needed to obtain the highest results can be determined without further trials; the proper amount of water required to bring the beets to the greatest state of perfection can be arrived at by an interchange of knowledge; the best method of cultivation can be arrived at in the same way; as for the sunshine, nature will take care of that.

Some of the last year's growers may consider the time and labor spent upon the beets as lost, for the reason that no definite action has yet been taken looking to the erection of a factory in Santa Fe, to convert the crop into sugar, but such is not the case, and there is nothing in the way to discourage the farmers. The results of last year's experiments have borne fruit as later developments will prove. The large percentage of sugar in the beets grown in and around Santa Fe has aroused an interest in the matter. If that percentage can be increased during the coming year, and assurances given that enough beets will be raised to make the building of a factory profitable, the factory will come.

The people of the United States must have sugar, and the home-grown article finds even a more ready sale than the imported. These facts are well known to capitalists. Once satisfied that Santa Fe is the proper place to locate a factory, capitalists will be ready enough to invest. Only keep up the experiments and the agitation, and the desired end will be accomplished.

Restrict Immigration.

The immigration restriction bill now before congress places an educational test upon all immigrants arriving at the ports of this country, and is favored by the immigration associations of all states having such organizations. The test will have the effect of excluding a large percentage of the people seeking homes in the United States, and still it is not rigid enough. Some measures should be devised which would only admit those persons who are fitted by intelligence, education, and financial means to become useful citizens immediately upon their arrival in the new world. The United States is and has been suffering for years from the effects of an indiscriminate landing of hordes of foreigners that are not fit for self-government, unable to earn their own living, and tainting the entire population with vice and immorality. It is high time that this should cease.

The bill now under consideration is a step in the right direction, meets with the approval of every intelligent person in the land, and yet is encountering opposition in congress. That opposition comes from a source which is entitled to no consideration whatever. The foreign steamship companies are fearful that the passage of the act will injure their transportation business, and are using every influence within their command to defeat the measure. The agents of these foreign corporations are even threatening members of congress with defeat for re-election if they dare vote to restrict immigration by imposing an educational test.

The principal objection urged by these companies is that the west will be deprived of a much needed population. The absurdity of this position is patent. The rapidly growing population of the country, without any additions from foreign lands, will soon fill every available acre of land in the west, and more over statistics show that but a very small number of immigrants come west. They stop in the large eastern cities, and by their competition in the labor market make the problem of living more difficult of solution by the people already there.

The reports of the department of labor bear this statement out by showing that the immigration from southeastern Europe, which has increased so much in recent years, does not go west, but contributes largely to the slums of the large cities on the Atlantic seaboard, and furnishes the largest proportion to the criminal and dependent classes therein.

In other words, the claim that the educational test bill will deprive the west of agricultural immigration, whether illiterate or not, is false. It is obviously urged to excite opposition to the immigration bill in those sections which do not feel the burden upon the penal and charitable institutions of the east, caused by the recent inferior immigration out of which the foreign steamship companies make their profit at the cost of imposing a tremendous burden upon the American people.

Congress will only do its duty by the country in passing the restriction bill at the earliest possible moment.

If your children are well but not robust, they need Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.

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Thinks the Situation Would be Improved.

If the precedent is once established that suspected legislators in New Mexico are to be individually investigated there will be a much improved set of lawmakers hereafter.—Raton Range.

Would Help the Collection of Taxes Amazingly.

The law directs that the county collector advertise all real estate, upon which taxes are due, for sale, adding to the taxes assessed, penalty, interest and cost. If the law were to be complied with, it would help the collection of taxes amazingly.—Albuquerque Citizen.

New Mexico Insurance Law.

Congressman Sperry, of Connecticut—the state of wooden nutmegs and insurance companies—has introduced a bill to modify a recent act of the New Mexico legislature requiring insurance companies to keep a deposit in that territory. The law is a proper one, and we believe is on the statute books of a number of states. It seems not satisfactory to these Connecticut insurance people, and hence the attempt to have it set aside by congress.

While it is acknowledged that congress has power to set aside the acts of a territorial legislature, it is very seldom invoked. Occasionally some bill of an unjust or odious nature is passed, which congress has been called upon to set aside. But any legislation of a proper or conservative character, in line with legislation in the states, has seldom or never been disturbed. Before Congressman Sperry's bill is passed there should be a very thorough investigation of the act. If the only objection to it is the dislike of the insurance companies, then New Mexico should be allowed to legislate on its own local affairs. If the insurance companies do not like New Mexico laws let them withdraw from the territory. This attempt to have congress fix the statutes to suit the companies is a matter which cannot be approved.

If any good reason existed why this New Mexico law should be modified or abolished, Delegate Ferguson would know it, and would be the proper person to introduce a bill for either of these purposes. As the bill has come from a Connecticut man it can be presumed to emanate from the insurance companies, and as such is to be regarded with suspicion.—Denver News.

ACCESSORIES.

High Gaiters—Skirts For Dress Occasions, A Handsome Toque.

Women who are sensitive to chilly air and take cold easily will do well to wear high gaiters in the street during the winter. The gaiters should come to the knee and may be made of material to match the gown or of fine black cloth. Gaiters made to measure are very much neater and trimmer than those bought ready made and are not at all clumsy if thin, pliable cloth is used for them.

Skirts for dress occasions are worn somewhat longer, touching the ground in front and at the sides and trailing slightly at the back. The front and sides are also



TOQUE.

lately flat and plain around the hips, the fullness being thrown into a small space at the back and falling in flexible folds. Much less stiffening is employed, often no half-belt at all being used. Skirts are lined or have a separate drop skirt of silk, a revival of the style which obtained seven or eight years ago which promises to be quite universal, although it is yet too early to definitely prophesy about the matter. The average width of a skirt is now four yards or a little over, according to the height and size of the wearer.

Dark hats with light or bright costumes and light or even white hats with dark gowns are now the rule for more pretentious wear. Black hats and pale gray hats are both fashionable. A pale gray felt being trimmed with scarlet velvet and scarlet and gray quills.

The boa or ruche often matches the hat with which it is worn. The sketch shows a toque of pearl gray velvet draped all over and lined slightly at the back, where red velvet chrysanthemums are placed. It is trimmed with about feathers in shades of gray, red and green. The boa is of pearl gray feathers and down.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

It May Be So.

"Poets," said the man who writes in verse, "are born, not made."

"Possibly, possibly," returned the weary critic, "but of late I have been inclined to the belief that they are neither born nor made."—Chicago Post.

A Thin One.

"Did you eat that missionary you found yesterday?" asked one cannibal of another.

"No," was the reply. "We drank him. He was so thin we had to make soup of him."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Old Story.

"If you were as full as you say you were, how did the judge come to discharge you?"

"He didn't know I was loaded."—Boston Courier.

Fair, Fat and Forty.

Geraldine—I wouldn't marry you if I lived to be 100 years old.

Gerald—Well, you've got 60 years to change your mind.—New York Truth.

His Wedding Present.

Visitor—Did your father give Jennie away?

Johnnie—Yes, and gave Mr. Smith \$1,000 to take her.—Brooklyn Life.

William's Mistake.

A William went with low bowed head Rushed wildly forth to butt.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Lamb's Wool Goods—Short Capes and Stylish Sleeves.

A very heavy, fine lamb's wool material is used this winter for wraps for old ladies. Formerly it came only in pale shades and was employed chiefly for dressing sack, wrappers and babies' cloaks, but now it is to be had in dark colors and even black and is very warm and light. The chief defect it has is the tendency to catch lint and threads, which have to be picked off by hand.

Short capes, or pelorines, for evening wear are brilliant and elaborate novelties. They usually accompany some rather theatrical style of hat and are en suite with it. A model designed to go with a large pink and white hat of complicated construction



is of pink mink velvet. It is flat—that is, not rippled—and is cut in four large scallops around the edges, which is bordered with pink and white feather trimming, full and fluffy, the collar being made to match. The body of the pelorine, which just covers the shoulders, is embroidered with silver sequins and crystal beads in a large and striking pattern.

Sleeves are growing steadily smaller. While a certain amount of fullness is still seen at the top, it is more and more of the nature of separate trimming rather than a part of the sleeve itself. Ruffles, small puffs and various kinds of sleeve caps are the representative arrangement of fullness for the sleeve. Probably by spring these will be dispensed with altogether.

A picture is given of an evening gown for a young girl. It is of accordion plaited pink mousseline de sole over pink satin. The plaited skirt is plain. The bodice, which is cut square at the neck, has a yoke of embroidered guipure, the decollete being edged by a ruffle of pink mousseline. The short sleeves consist of small puffs of pink mousseline drawn under a band of guipure. The soft belt is of jacquinet velvet.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Mourning Gowns, Reception Toilets and Wedding Attire.

Fashion is as strict in regard to mourning costumes as she is with respect to the ordinary attire, although it would seem that wearers of deep mourning should be exempt from care in such matters. The cut of gowns and wraps and the style of hats and bonnets are influenced by the prevailing mode, although the most dignified and elegant mourning is always the simplest. Black fur is permitted, and there



are now so many varieties of dull wool and worsted crapes that English crape may be dispensed with in a great measure. Reception gowns are very elegant and original this season, often recalling historical models. The hostess sometimes chooses a particular style of attire—empire, tudor or other—and clings to that for her reception toilets, relying solely upon differences of color and trimming for variety.

Princess gowns are more and more a la mode, especially for wedding toilets. White satin is, of course, the preferred material, as usual. There is seldom any change of fashion as far as that goes. The style of making is simple. In the extreme, according to the best models, but the cut and fit of the princess costume must be perfect. The gown fastens at the side or, more newly, down the middle of the back with lacings or buttons. The collar is high, the sleeves long, and costly lace is the decoration par excellence.

An illustration is given of a wedding gown of white satin. It is cut in the princess style and has a long, round train. The bodice, which fastens at the left side with two large silver buttons is lightly draped at the shoulder under a coquille of white lace mixed with orange blossoms. The close sleeves are wrinkled around the upper arm and have caps composed of fine satin plushings and a frill of lace. The neck and wrist ruffles are of lace, and tiny clusters of orange blossoms are also placed at the wrists.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

A Pretty Room.

A beautiful dodo for a room finished in light, carved wood is of dull green velvet about a foot and a half wide. Two not large round mirrors are effective sunk in the wall, one on each side of the fireplace, which is furnished with unburnished brass trappings. The mantel is merely a heavy slab of the wood, highly polished, and is used for a collection of bronzes. The whole effect is kept from becoming too somber by the very warm, rich tones of the Persian rugs, which incline toward brilliancy, as do also the oriental drapings of the windows.

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SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. H. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. T. J. CURRAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, E. C. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX PROBST, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F. PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows hall. STIGLE LEBOW, N. G. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

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